

NOTED P NATIONAL

ALLEN DULLES EMERGED 25 MINUTES AFTER NIXON FROM THE SAME SIDE ENTRANCE, HE SAID ONLY, "I NEVER TELL ANYTHING."

SEVERAL MINUTES LATER SECRETARY OF STATE DULLES' LIMOUSINE WAS SHIFTED TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WHITE HOUSE, APPARENTLY TO PERMIT HIM TO LEAVE THROUGH A REAR DOOR.

SECRETARY OF STATE DULLES AND HIS BROTHER, CIA DIRECTOR ALLEN W. DULLES, DID MOST OF THE BRIEFING. ALSO AT THE MEETING WERE TWINING, QUARLES, SECRETARY OF TREASURY ANDERSON AND NIXON.

MANSFIELD SAID THERE WAS "NO AGREEMENT" BY THE CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS ON ANY PLAN OF ACTION AND "NO DISAGREEMENT." HE SAID NO SPECIFIC PROGRAM WAS PRESENTED.

ASKED IF ANY ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM FOR DEALING WITH THE SITUATION IS IMMEDIATELY FORTHCOMING, MANSFIELD SAID, "NOT THAT I KNOW OF."

THE DISCUSSIONS WERE NOT LIMITED TO IRAQ BUT COVERED THE ENTIRE MIDDLE EAST AREA, MANSFIELD SAID. THOSE PRESENT OFFERED SOME SUGGESTIONS BUT NO AGREEMENTS WERE REACHED, HE SAID.

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REACTION

HAGERTY SAID THERE WAS ONLY "PASSING REFERENCE" TO THE IRAQ SITUATION AT THE NSC MEETING BECAUSE OF DILLER'S ABSENCE. THE NSC MEETING BROKE UP SHORTLY AFTER THE PRESIDENT LEFT TO CONFER WITH DILLER AND NIXON.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE DESCRIBED THE REVOLT AS A "SHOCKER" AND A SETBACK FOR FREE WORLD INFLUENCE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

REP. JAMES E. VAN ZANT (R-PA.) SAID THE UPRIISING WAS AN INDICATION THAT "THE COMMUNISTS ARE TRYING TO DESTROY THE BAGHDAD PACT AND BREAK OUT OF THE WESTERN ENCIRCLEMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION." HE IS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE.

VAN ZANT SAID THE PRESIDENT SHOULD REVIEW THE EVENTS WITH A VIEW TOWARD INVOKING THE "EISENHOWER DOCTRINE" AIMED AT ELIMINATING COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN THE OIL-RICH REGION. HE PREDICTED MORE SUCH REVOLTS IN THE FUTURE.

REP. CLEMENT J. ZARLOCKI (D-WIS.) SAID THE COUP SHOWS THAT THE DOCTRINE IS UNWORKABLE BECAUSE IT REQUIRES THE GOVERNMENT UNDER THREAT TO REQUEST THE AID. THAT IS OBVIOUSLY OUT OF THE QUESTION IN IRAQ, HE ADDED.

ZARLOCKI, A MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, SAID THE LACK OF ADVANCE WARNING SHOWS A LACK OF CLOSE LIAISON AMONG U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES. HE CALLED FOR A CLOSER CONGRESSIONAL LOOK INTO ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY IN AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE ITS PERFORMANCE.

REP. JOHN W. VOYES (R-OHIO), A SENIOR MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS GROUP, SAID THE REVOLT MIGHT NOT BE "AN UNMOTIVATED MISDEED" IF IT

YES TO CREATE A MORE STABLE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

VOYTS SAID THAT IF IRAQ AND JORDAN JOIN THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
KADDER'S POWER MAY BE DILUTED INSTEAD OF BOLSTERED.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN ADDED THAT "RIGHT NOW, IT'S A SHOCKER AND A
COMPLETE SURPRISE." BUT HE INSISTED THAT IT WAS NOT PROOF THAT THE
REGION WAS GOING COMMUNIST SINCE A STRONGER ARAB BLOC MAY ASSERT THE
INDEPENDENCE OF MOSCOW.

IT WILL REQUIRE RE-THINKING OF U.S. POLICIES AFFECTING THE AREA,
VOYTS WARNED.

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anarchy. We shall have seen the denial to the people of the Middle East of the solemn guarantees written into the U. N. Charter. We also know, as does the Government of Lebanon, that recent events in the area demonstrate a ruthlessness of aggressive purpose which tiny Lebanon cannot combat without support from other friendly nations.

We confront here a situation involving outside involvement in an internal revolt against the authorities of the legitimate Government of Lebanon. Under these conditions a request from the Government of Lebanon to another member of the United Nations to come to its assistance is entirely consistent with the provisions and purposes of the United Nations Charter. In this situation we are proceeding in accordance with the traditional rules of international law, none of which in any way inhibit action of the character which the United States is undertaking in Lebanon. The United States is acting pursuant to what the U. N. Charter regards as an inherent right—the right of all nations to work together to preserve their independence. The Council should take note that United States forces went to Lebanon at the specific request of the duly-constituted Government of Lebanon. Let me also emphasize again that these forces will remain there only until the U. N. itself is able to assume the necessary responsibilities to ensure the continued independence of Lebanon.

One further factor must be recognized. If the United Nations is to succeed in its efforts to maintain international peace and security it should support the efforts of a legitimate and democratically elected government to protect itself from aggression from without, even if that aggressor is indirect. The U. N. must be particularly alert in protecting the security of small states from interference by those whose resources and power are larger. This is a principle which has been supported here in this very hall in the past and which should be supported today regardless of who the offender may be.

Lebanon is a charter member of the U. N. and has loyally contributed to its work over the past decade. It would be unthinkable now to permit the lawfully constituted Government of Lebanon to fall prey to outside forces which seek to substitute a government which would serve their purposes, in defiance of the principles of the Charter.

There can be no hope for peace in the world unless the United Nations shows this dedication to the basic principle of the Charter. All nations, large and small alike, are entitled to have their political independence and territorial integrity respected and maintained. If we vacillate with respect to this proposition, the result will be to open the floodgates to direct and indirect aggression throughout the world.

The overthrow of another state by subversion and the fomenting of internal strife is more difficult for the world to combat than is direct military aggression because the fomenting of internal strife is harder to see with your eyes. This is not the first time that the United Nations has faced such a problem. The United Nations faced such a problem successfully in Greece in 1946 when Soviet sponsored insurrection threatened to overwhelm the Greek Government, and the United Nations did so successfully in 1948 when the Communist coup—unsuccessfully I should say—the United Nations did so unsuccessfully in 1948 when a Communist coup was perpetrated in Czechoslovakia. The United Nations sought to provide means for dealing with such aggressive means in the future when in 1949 and in 1950 it adopted the Peace Through Deeds resolution of the General Assembly.

If the Council will forgive a personal look, I recall the Peace Through Deeds resolution because I actively worked to obtain

its adoption the first time I was a member of the delegation to the United Nations in 1950. At this time I read a paragraph in the statement I made at that time on behalf of the United States, and I quote: The eight-power resolution not only reaffirms that when any nation resorts to any aggression it is the gravest of all crimes against the peace and security of the world, but it also freshens, modernizes, and brings up-to-date and makes more complete our concept of aggression by specifically including the latest form of aggression, to-wit, fomenting civil strife.

Let me now quote some of the provisions of this resolution which was adopted here in the General Assembly in 1950 and I quote—it is very short—"Condemning intervention of a state in the internal affairs of another state for the purpose of changing its legally established government by the threat or use of force; one, solemnly reaffirms that whatever the weapons used any aggression, whether committed openly or by fomenting civil strife in the interests of a foreign power or otherwise is the gravest of all crimes against peace and security throughout the world; two, determines for the realization of lasting peace and security that it is indispensable, one, that prompt united action be taken to meet aggression wherever it arises," and I quote from the resolution of 1950, which I submit applies very definitely to the situation which confronts us today. Remember, Mr. President, that the Government of Lebanon who a cosponsor of this resolution and the present Foreign Minister of Lebanon was its spokesman; remember that the first representative in the General Assembly to raise the issue of subversion and civil strife was the representative of Greece, which was just then overcoming the effects of Communist subversion; remember the first language of our resolution was introduced on that occasion by the representative of Bolivia, and, two, the resolution in final form was established between France, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, the United Kingdom, United States, Bolivia and India.

Remember finally that the resolution condemning the fomenting of civil strife in the interests of a foreign power—that is what it is—was adopted by a vote of 50 to 5, the Soviet bloc being significantly against it. It is a good thing to think about today—and solemnly affirmed any aggression which fomented civil strife in the interests of a foreign power was one of the gravest of all crimes against the peace and security throughout the world. The General Assembly clearly had in mind just such a situation as that which we face.

The integrity and independence of a nation is as precious when it is attacked from outside by subversion and erosion as when it is attacked in the field by military action.

Mr. President, I conclude and I do so by saying to my colleagues in the Security Council to remember this one more fact: The members of the League of Nations tolerated direct and indirect aggression in Europe, in Asia, and in Africa during the 1930's and the tragic result was to strengthen and stimulate aggressive forces in such a way that World War II became inevitable. The United States, for its part, is determined that history shall not now be repeated. We hope and believe that the action which we are taking will bring stability and that United States forces now being sent into Lebanon at the request of its government can be promptly withdrawn. We must, however, be prepared to meet the situation whatever the consequences may be.

We strive for a world in which nations, great or small, can preserve their independence. This is an ideal which is close to the heart of every American, and, we believe it is close to the hearts of all free men.

We believe that the action that the United States is now taking is consistent with the

principles and purposes of the United Nations and will promote the cause of world peace.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I would be less than honest if I did not say that I am doubtful of the wisdom of landing American Marines in Lebanon at this time. I make that statement because I think the action undertaken by our Government is one which may have momentous consequences in the weeks, the months, and possibly the years ahead. I would point out that this action has not been taken under any of the aspects or specifications of the so-called Eisenhower Doctrine, nor does it come within the confines of the Tripartite Agreement entered into in 1950 by the United States, the United Kingdom, and France.

I make this statement not as a Johnny-come-lately or as a Monday morning quaterback, because some of us have been talking on the floor of the Senate about what might be pursued in the way of policy in an attempt to bring about an amelioration or an end of the struggle in Lebanon, which is now in its tenth week.

I think I am correct in saying to the Senate I made my position fairly well known in the White House conference of yesterday. However, the President, in his constitutional capacity as Commander in Chief, and based on the reserved powers contained therein, has made a decision which, in his opinion, affects the security of our country. That decision having been made, I will do my very best as a Senator to support the action taken.

Mr. President—
The VICE PRESIDENT The Senator from Montana

JOINT COMMITTEE ON CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is my intention to resubmit today a concurrent resolution to provide for a Joint Committee to oversee the Central Intelligence Agency.

The sense of shock which all of us feel about the most serious developments in the Middle East is based very greatly on our sense of surprise at these developments. It appears that we are not so well informed as we should be.

So far as I know, the Congress has willingly granted to the intelligence services the funds and personnel requested by the administration.

It seems clear that there has been a failure somewhere. There are only three possibilities:

The intelligence services are not providing our Government with the necessary information; or

The information is not being properly evaluated here in Washington; or

The evaluation is not being properly acted upon by the policymakers.

It is the duty of the Congress to find out. In a democracy every executive function should be subject to legislative review. This can be done with the proper security safeguards. It is being done with the FBI, which is subject to congressional scrutiny. But this review

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will be a continuing one by well-informed legislators who can devote sufficient time to this work.

The events in Iraq of yesterday have hit upon us like a bombshell. Certain unfortunate developments during the late President's South American trip recently also caught us by surprise. Although this is late in the session, it is my hope that there will be sufficient time for hearings on this concurrent resolution. If it turns out there is not such time, I plan to resubmit the concurrent resolution at the beginning of the next session if I am reelected.

Mr. President, I send to the desk a concurrent resolution and ask that it be appropriately referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution will be received and referred.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 101), submitted by Mr. MANSFIELD, was referred to the Committee on Armed Services, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That there is hereby established a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence to be composed of 6 Members of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and 6 Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Of the 6 members to be appointed from the Senate, 3 shall be members of the Central Intelligence Agency Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and 3 shall be members of the Central Intelligence Agency Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate. Of the 6 members to be appointed from the House of Representatives, 3 shall be members of the Central Intelligence Agency Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and 3 shall be members of the Central Intelligence Agency Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives. Not more than four members appointed from either the Senate or the House of Representatives shall be from the same political party.

Sec. 2. (a) The joint committee shall make continuing studies of the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency and of problems relating to the gathering of intelligence affecting the national security and of its coordination and utilization by the various departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Government. The Central Intelligence Agency shall keep the joint committee fully and currently informed with respect to its activities. All bills, resolutions, and other matters in the Senate or the House of Representatives relating primarily to the Central Intelligence Agency shall be referred to the joint committee.

(b) The members of the joint committee who are Members of the Senate shall from time to time report to the Senate, and the members of the joint committee who are Members of the House of Representatives shall from time to time report to the House, by bill or otherwise, their recommendations with respect to matters within the jurisdiction of their respective Houses which are referred to the joint committee, or (2) otherwise within the jurisdiction of the joint committee.

Sec. 3. Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection. The joint committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.

Sec. 4. The joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such places and times, to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report public hearings shall not be in excess of the amounts prescribed by law for reporting the hearings of standing committees of the Senate.

Sec. 5. The joint committee is empowered to appoint such experts, consultants, technicians, and clerical and stenographic assistants as it deems necessary and advisable. The committee is authorized to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments and establishments of the Government on a reimbursable basis with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Sec. 6. The expenses of the joint committee, which shall not exceed \$250,000 per year, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

THE FARM BILL

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Certainly.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wish to say that we had scheduled for 2 o'clock this afternoon a conference on the public works appropriation bill. I wonder whether the majority leader will kindly advise us what the program for today is, particularly with reference to the farm bill, which was to come up today. It is calendar 1801, Senate bill 4071.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It is my information that we plan to have a call of the calendar today. Then there will be a speech of perhaps 1 hour's duration by the very able junior Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT).

We shall have as the pending business the Atomic Energy Commission authorization bill. There is some controversy regarding that bill. Some amendments to it probably will be offered. It authorizes appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission. I understand that an authorization item amounting to approximately \$50 million or \$60 million was not submitted to the Bureau of the Budget for its approval, and an amendment to reduce the amount or to strike out that part of the bill may be submitted.

In addition, I expect that perhaps the Senate will consider some noncontroversial bills during the afternoon.

But I do not expect the Senate to reach the agricultural bill today.

Mr. ELLENDER. Can the Senator from Texas inform us of the plan to take up the farm bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The plan is to take up the farm bill at some time satisfactory to as many Members as possible. I hope that will be later in the week. But at this moment I cannot give the Senator from Louisiana any positive assurance.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator from Texas knows that action on the farm

bill was delayed last week because of the absence of the distinguished junior Senator from Minnesota (Mr. HUMPHREY), due to the illness of his brother.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I would say that action on the bill has been delayed for several reasons; I do not wish to mention specific persons in that connection. But I may say that what the Senator from Louisiana has stated is not necessarily the reason.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator did not permit me to complete my statement. The only reason assigned to me last week was because of the absence of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. HUMPHREY).

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator is speaking of the reasons for the delay. I do not want to attach to a Senator a responsibility that is not completely his. There are a number of reasons why we have not taken up the farm bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. Will the Senator from Texas inform the Senate whether or not we can expect to take up the farm bill this week?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I cannot at this time.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator from Texas cannot. So that no action is contemplated so far as the Senator from Texas now knows?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No; I would not say that. I would say no action so far as giving a firm commitment at this time is contemplated. Later in the day I shall be glad to have a discussion with the Senator, following our usual method of trying to work such matters out in a manner satisfactory to members of the committee and to the Senate itself; but at the present time I cannot make a commitment that the bill will come up this week.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am here, prepared to go ahead, as the Senator knows, in keeping with a previous understanding that the bill would be considered today.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Louisiana is always prepared. No Member of the Senate does more work than the Senator from Louisiana, and I doubt that many Senators do as much. One reason why I am glad we are not going to take up the bill is that the Senator from Louisiana will be able to take up the conference report on the public-works bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. I have just been informed that the conference has been postponed. I suggested to the senior Senator from Florida (Mr. HOLLAND) that he come here from his home in Florida in the hope that both the conference report and the farm bill would be considered. The House has not yet appointed conferees to consider the public-works appropriation bill. That is a reason why I was trying to get the farm bill taken up today. My fear is, if we do not get the farm bill up this week, we may as well forget about it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I would not go that far.

Mr. ELLENDER. I do not want to have the blame put upon me if the Senate fails to consider the farm bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Texas never blames the Senator from Louisiana for anything.

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CIA

WASHINGTON (AP)-REP. BROWNSON (R-IND) SAID TODAY THE IRAQI REVOLUTION AND ANTI-NIXON RIOTS IN SOUTH AMERICA SHOW THE NEED FOR A SENATE-HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

BROWNSON INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION, SIMILAR TO ONE OFFERED YESTERDAY BY SEN. MANSFIELD, TO CREATE SUCH A COMMITTEE. AS A RESOLUTION THE PROPOSAL WOULD NOT NEED THE APPROVAL OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, WHO HAS OPPOSED SUCH BILLS IN THE PAST.

"OUR COMPLETE SURPRISE BY THIS WEEK'S COUP D'ETAT IN IRAQ....," BROWNSON TOLD THE HOUSE, "COULD BE TERMED AS 'THE FINAL STRAW' PROVING THAT OUR INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM HAS FAILED SOMEWHERE ALONG THE LINE OF GATHERING, INTERPRETING, EVALUATING AND DISSEMINATING VITAL INFORMATION...."

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Approved For Release 2005/06/22 : CIA-RDP71B00364R000600050031-3

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UPI-184

(CIA)

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For Aff.

REP. ARMISTEAD I. SELDEN JR. (D-ALA.) TODAY CALLED FOR CLOSER CONGRESSIONAL SUPERVISION OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY IN THE WAKE OF THE UNEXPECTED REVOLUTION IN IRAQ.

SELDEN SAID IN REMARKS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY TO THE HOUSE THAT UNITED STATES POLICIES TOWARD IRAQ WERE BASED ON THE BELIEF THAT CONDITIONS IN THE MIDDLE-EASTERN COUNTRY WERE RELATIVELY STABLE.

"IT MAY BE THAT THE CIA IS DOING A GOOD JOB BUT THERE IS NO ONE OUTSIDE THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH WHO CAN MAKE A CONTINUING EVALUATION OF ITS WORK," SELDEN SAID.

"ITS OPERATIONS ARE CARRIED OUT UNDER CONDITIONS WHERE INCOMPETENCE AND INEFFICIENCY COULD REMAIN HIDDEN FOR A LONG TIME," HE SAID.

HE SAID THE ADMINISTRATION SHOULD WELCOME THE CREATION OF A JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO OVERSEE THE AGENCY'S WORK.

SUCH A COMMITTEE WOULD CREATE GREATER PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE CIA, SELDEN SAID. HE SAID THE FBI DOES A ROUGHLY COMPARABLE JOB BUT DOES NOT GIVE CAUSE FOR CONGRESS TO FEEL UNEASY ABOUT ITS EFFECTIVENESS.

HE SAID CIA, AN AGENCY WITH THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES WHICH SPENDS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS A YEAR, APPARENTLY WAS CAUGHT NAPPING IN IRAQ AND IN MANY OTHER NATIONS IN RECENT YEARS.

SELDEN REFERRED SPECIFICALLY TO THE SUEZ INVASION, THE REVOLT IN HUNGARY, THE ATTACK ON SOUTH KOREA AND THE MOB-STONING OF VICE PRESIDENT NIXON IN SOUTH AMERICA.

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CIA
WASHINGTON (AP) - REP. BROWNSON (R-IND) SAID TODAY THE IRAQI REVOLUTION AND ANTI-SEMIOT RIOTS IN SOUTH AMERICA SHOW THE NEED FOR A SENATE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.
BROWNSON INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION, SIMILAR TO ONE OFFERED YESTERDAY BY SEN. MANSFIELD, TO CREATE SUCH A COMMITTEE. AS A RESOLUTION THE PROPOSAL WOULD NOT NEED THE APPROVAL OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, WHO HAS OPPOSED SUCH BILLS IN THE PAST.
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UPI-199

ADD 1 CIA (UPI-184)
REP. CHARLES B. BROWNSON (R-IND.), SPONSOR OF A RESOLUTION SIMILAR TO MANFIELD'S, SAID "SCARCELY" A DOZEN CONGRESSMEN KNOW HOW MUCH THE CIA IS SPENDING.
HE SAID HE CAN'T FIND OUT FOR SURE BUT HE HEARS RUMORS THE AGENCY OPERATES ON AN ANNUAL BUDGET OF 300 MILLION DOLLARS.
"I DO NOT KNOW WHETHER THEY DO A SUPERIOR, EXCELLENT OR VERY BAD JOB," BROWNSON SAID IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY IN THE HOUSE.
"I DO NOT KNOW WHAT WE GET FOR OUR MONEY."

7/17--N507P

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WASHINGTON--ADD CIA (184)
REP. SELDEN (D-ALA.) QUESTIONED WHETHER THE CIA WAS DOING THE JOB EXPECTED OF IT.
SELDEN SAID IN A STATEMENT AS FAR AS HE COULD DETERMINE, THE RECENT REVOLUTION IN IRAQ TOOK THE U. S. GOVERNMENT BY SURPRISE.
RECEIVED 7/17

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 19, 1954

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Lt. General James A. Doolittle, USAF (Ret.) and the members of his small study group who were asked recently by the President to look at certain phases of the work of the Central Intelligence Agency called upon the President this morning.

The other members of the study group are:

William D. Franke
Assistant Secretary of the Navy

Morris Hadley
Attorney of New York City

William D. Pawley
Former United States Ambassador to Brazil

At the conclusion of their meeting with the President the following statement was issued by General Doolittle on behalf of his group:

With respect to the Central Intelligence Agency in general we conclude: (a) that its placement in the over-all organization of the Government is proper; (b) that the laws under which it operates are adequate; (c) that the established provisions for its financial support are sufficiently flexible to meet its current operational needs; (d) that in spite of the limitations imposed by its relatively short life and rapid expansion it is doing a creditable job; (e) that it is gradually improving its capabilities, and (f) that it is exercising care to insure the loyalty of its personnel.

Approved For Release 2005/06/22 : CIA-RDP71B00364R000600050031-3
There are, however, important areas in which the C. I. A. organization, administration and operations can and should be improved. The Agency is aware of these problems and in many cases steps are being taken toward their solution. We are well aware of the tremendous problems facing the Director and staff of an organization such as C. I. A. and appreciate the sincere efforts being made to solve them.

In an attempt to be constructive and in the hope that we may be helpful, we have made certain recommendations to the President.

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Tel: Charlottesville-
22166

Lt. General James H. Doolittle, USAFR
Vice Pres., Shell Oil Company
100 Bush Street
San Francisco 6, California

Tel: EXbrook 2-5400

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Tel: Financial
6-0300

STAFF

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staff director Olympic 7-4931

9512 West Stanhope Road
Kensington, Maryland

Tel: (Home Phone)
Jackson 2-1870

Mr. Harold R. Lawrence
Deputy Staff Director
1408 South Columbus Street
Arlington, Virginia

Tel: (Home Phone)
Metropolitan
8-6495

Miss Sammie L. Newman
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Wash. 19th Street, N. W.
6, D. C.

Revised 3/1/58

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

February 6, 1956

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President today issued an Executive order establishing the President's Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities.

Today's order implements the President's announcement of January 13, 1956, concerning the selection of the eight members of the President's Board. Dr. James R. Killian, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the Chairman.

The establishment of the President's Board follows a recommendation of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. The President's Board will objectively review the foreign intelligence activities of the Government.

Today's Executive order, which was recommended by the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, was issued after the President conferred with the members of the President's Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities.

NOTE

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Approved For Release 2005/06/22 : CIA-RDP71B00364R000600050031-3

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Approved For Release 2005/06/22 : CIA-RDP71B00364R000600050031-3

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REFER TO

Resolution No. 552 (Maryland)

Subject: Establish a Joint Congressional "Watch Dog" Committee
on Central Intelligence

WHEREAS, The very existence of this nation may be gravely jeopardized by faulty gathering and evaluation of intelligence; and

WHEREAS, The recent events in Iraq, South America during Vice President Nixon's South American tour, Hungary, the Egypt-Israeli War and elsewhere, clearly showed that our government was caught completely by surprise in each case; and

WHEREAS, No Republic such as ours with divided powers and checks and balances can safely or for long permit an executive agency to operate completely without Congressional oversight and control; and

WHEREAS, All other government agencies including the F.B.I. and Atomic Energy Commission are subject to continuing Congressional scrutiny,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By The American Legion in National Convention assembled in the City of Chicago, Illinois, from September 2nd - 4th inclusive, 1958, that it approves and supports Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 101 establishing a Joint Congressional "Watch Dog" Committee on Central Intelligence; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution, if approved, be forwarded to the appropriate committee of the House of Representatives.

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